

sion to Washington. There they were to be destroyed after the bank had been credited with them.

Such a packed and the registry division July 18 last. As soon as Steinberg located it he put it aside, keeping a watchful eye upon it. Late in the afternoon, when all the employees of the building had left the third floor, Steinberg, Inspector Doran said, carried the pouch to that floor where, in a closet in which maps, brooms and buckets were kept, Fogel had been in hiding for several hours.

He threw the pouch into the closet, shut the door carefully and hastened away. Fogel, still according to the inspector, then left the closet with a knife, removed the bonds and leaving the pouch in the closet, got out of the building as quickly as he could. The bonds were then taken to a rendezvous where Steinberg and the others met later. Steinberg is said to have admitted that he was not a party to the larger haul than he had expected. Steinberg was suspected from the first, but nothing was done save to keep him under surveillance. Later he was intentionally dropped on a charge of having broken some minor rule of the department. The inspectors knew that they could watch him better outside the post office than in it.

Four months ago the inspectors got a clear bit of information about Steinberg and his pals and it was then that one of the inspectors started growing a beard. He went to the registry division and secured a room, and then came his introduction as a Post Office thief and the gratifying of himself with the crowd. But before all this he had the room carefully wired and a dictaphone installed, the wires leading to a room below where several stenographers were on duty day and night.

The seven men are alleged to have made the room a meeting place, and there, seemingly secure in the confidence of their new friend, who seemed a far more safe person than any they had ever met, they talked in detail of the bond exploit, they even planned other robberies, the "bearded gent" to be permitted to share in the profits.

It was when, as Inspector Doran put it, the authorities got tired of waiting to the end of the seventh day, that the general roundup was planned. Steinberg, who had gone into the soda and candy business at No. 112 East Houston Street with Fogel as a partner, was arrested in the shop. The other men were arrested in their homes.

Apparently made bold because so long a time had passed since the July robbery without any sign they were suspected, the seven, according to Post Office Inspector Doran, in charge of the hunt, joined in stealing an envelope containing \$40,000, addressed to Watertown, N. Y., May 8.

Details of this theft could not be learned other than that a letter, containing bonds valued at \$40,000, was stolen from the General Post Office, en route to Watertown, N. Y. Other small thefts have occurred at the General Post Office and other branches in this city, it was said, but the exact amount could not be learned.

Inspector Doran gave the credit for the detective work and the arrests which followed it to Inspectors Joseph Wick, Frank Sherr, George F. Eddy, Weider, Collier, Thomas, Butler, Frank Butler, Murphy, Bush, Leamy, Kume, Hoffman, Fitch and Gibbons.

He said it was through the attempt of Mrs. Abe Attell, divorced wife of the ex-pugilist, to sell one of the bonds from the stolen pouch, that she and two men named Cohen and Gelb were arrested last December in her apartment in West 73d Street, where she was living under the name of Ethel Bruce. The bond in question was of a face value of \$500 and Mrs. Attell tried to dispose of it to a delicatessen dealer at Seventh Avenue and 49th Street.

Inspector Doran declared that from information he had received, Mrs. Attell, Cohen and Gelb were connected with the theft and were supposed to dispose of the securities. He said every link in the chain of the July 18 job had now been connected and that just what each individual did or was supposed to do was known.

Since the \$2,000,000 mail robbery of Oct. 24, 1921, when a mail truck driven by Frank Havranek was held up at Broadway and Leonard Street, the Post Office inspectors have made to date seventeen arrests of which some of the prisoners are implicated in the three different jobs.

It was said to-day that Fogel had only been released from the Essex County Jail, New Jersey, where he had served three months on a Federal charge, when he took part in the July 18 theft.

The Post Office inspectors have arrested to date Frank Calabrese, held in New Jersey, charged with implication in the \$2,000,000 mail truck robbery of Oct. 24. Mrs. Attell and Cohen and Gelb, arrested a short time after Calabrese's arrest, were held on the July 18 job.

Frank Hart, Henry Morris and Mark von Eschen are held for attempting to pass bonds of the July 18 job and from whom the inspectors recovered more than \$30,000 worth.

Jacob Wolfe, a burglar, and Jacob Price were arrested three weeks ago in a brokerage office in the financial district, charged with attempting to pass securities stolen from the mails and \$75,000 worth of the bonds were recovered at that time.

MORE EFFICIENCY IN CURING CANCER, DOCTORS REPORT

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—The treatment of cancer is becoming more efficient by use of the higher penetrating X-ray, speakers declared to-day at the opening session of the mid-annual convention of the Radiological Society of North America.

Although radio specialists throughout the world have been experimenting with higher penetrating Roentgen rays for some years, it has only been recently that tangible results, showing more efficient treatment, have been obtained, the physicians said.

PROGRESSIVES SEE IN WOMEN ALLIES CONTROL OF G. O. P.

Conflict That Came to Climax in 1912 Ended Only in Division, but Conditions Differ.

ONLY MALE VOTES THEN.

If Boom Takes Strong Form by 1924 It May Draw Hughes or Hoover Into Race.

By David Lawrence.
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, May 19 (Copyright).—The more information that trickles into Washington as to the why and the wherefore of the victory of Gifford Pinchot in Pennsylvania the more convinced are the political leaders of both Republican and Democratic Parties that a political upheaval of far-reaching proportions is in the making.

To the woman vote in both Pennsylvania and Indiana is being attributed the decisive influence. The Republican women have aligned themselves with the progressive wing of the party—that is the conclusion being hopefully drawn by those Republican leaders here who have been praying for a change of control inside the Republican Party. Indeed, these Republicans insist that there is a parallel to the situation which existed in 1910, in the middle of the Taft Administration, when the progressive and conservative wings of the party came into conflict. The struggle for control ended in division. The progressives have a better chance to get control this time, too, they contend, because the women are voting now while they didn't in 1912 and, therefore, the regular Republican organizations could have things their own way.

Should the progressives gather momentum enough to start a boom for one of their own number for the Presidency in 1924 they would oppose Mr. Harding's renomination purely on fundamentals which they would term "reactionary" and not on any personal basis. To make the fight they might draft either Hughes or Hoover, though the number of progressive aspirants for the Presidency is by no means a handful.

But the significant circumstance of to-day is that the returning power of the progressives is causing no little concern here. It may influence President Harding himself to lean more decidedly toward the progressives and forget such suggestions as the abolition of the primary system and perhaps revive his interest in social welfare measures, such as a Department of Education and other things which the women have been persistently trying to secure.

As for the Democrats, they view with natural delight any disturbance inside the Republican Party. The Democrats see no more chance to-day than in 1912 for a reconciliation between such opposite thinkers as progressives and conservatives. The Democrats rode into power in 1912 on a Republican division. They are confident that a third party movement will not be necessary at this time, for if the Republicans nominate a conservative and the Democrats pick an outstanding progressive, the Democrats would count upon the acquisition of the progressive Republican vote in 1924, just as in 1916 in California, when the accidental alignment of Hughes with the regular organization gave Wilson the bulk of the progressive vote and a national victory.

The real struggle for control of the Republican Party hardly had been expected to come in the East. The victory of the progressives in Pennsylvania may prove infectious. The same kind of a fight is possible in New Jersey and New York this autumn. The woman vote was lost in the overwhelming landslide of 1920 and its true influence could not be calculated. The indications are that its power will be decisively felt in the Congressional primaries and elections and that the organizations will have to move actively to catch the woman vote if they expect to retain control of the party machinery.

BOOTLEGGERS KILL 25 DRY AGENTS IN YEAR

Latest Victim Meets Death at Hands of Texas Rum Runners.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Twenty-five Prohibition Enforcement agents have fallen victims to bootleggers' bullets the last year, Prohibition Commissioner Haynes announced to-day.

The death toll was increased when word reached Mr. Haynes that Joseph W. Floyd, an enforcement agent, was killed near Houston by rum runners.

GREEK PRINCESS HOLDS OWN.

ATHENS, May 19.—The condition of Princess Elizabeth, wife of the Crown Prince, is reported as stationary. Her temperature this morning was a little over 100, pulse 120, respiration 20. The parents of the Princess, the King and Queen of Roumania, are at her bedside.

CHANGE IN NAME OF STATION ON CORONA SUBWAY.

Change of name of the "Broadway" Station on the Corona line of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to "Broadway and 17th," on application of Queens taxpayers, was tentatively approved by the Transit Commission to-day.

FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE
Brings tired mothers back to health.—Adv.

CONNER'S EFFORTS TO BOOM HEARST AMUSES OWN CITY

One-Time Buffalo Boss Has Many Troubles of His Own.

BATTLED WITH LABOR.

Republicans Plan Early Campaign Against Editor—Miller Only Candidate Yet.

Thoughtful suspension of judgment is being urged by many Tammany leaders upon their followers who are restively opposed to the proposal to nominate William Randolph Hearst as Democratic candidate for Governor.

Though it is weeks before the Republican State convention, it is learned that campaign posters and pamphlets urging the re-election of Gov. Miller on his record have already been sent to the printers from the State Committee's headquarters. At the same time George A. Glynn, Chairman of the committee, denied that the Governor had consented, yet, to run again. Mr. Glynn added that no other candidate was under consideration among the leaders of the party, nor, so far as he could learn, among the rank and file.

The appearances to-day were that the Republicans, in view of the announced candidacy of Mr. Hearst, are inclined to make their campaign very early, starting it even before the nominations have been made in convention. It is their thought that any discrediting of Mr. Hearst as a candidate which can be done now will not lose in effect if he is nominated. If the Hearst ambition to be nominated can be defeated, the Republicans believe that it is not in the Hearst code of practice to refrain from revenge on the party which failed to accept him.

Under the leadership of William J. Conners, one time boss of longshoremen on the Great Lakes and now a contractor for the New York Central, the efforts to bring about the nomination of Mr. Hearst are unrelenting. In Mr. Conners's own home, Buffalo, his regard for the Hearst cause is regarded as amusing. His contract repair shops have been in constant battles with organized labor; his contracts have been declared illegal by the Labor Board; he fought Al Smith over Smith's refusal to appoint a Republican to the Supreme Court, who, afterwards, was not named by his own party; he has described himself as "the largest individual land holder in the State of Florida."

The latest employment of Conners's diplomacy, it was learned to-day, is the making of representations to "Big Tom" Foley, who has declared war on the Hearst nomination, that the antagonism to Mr. Foley in the Hearst papers and the particularly unpleasant cartoons were charged against the poor judgment of the Hearst authority by editors, artists and reporters, who were acting without their boss's knowledge or consent.

Foley, according to the reports of observers, has been urging numerous up-State machine bosses with whom Tammany wants to come out publicly against the selection of Hearst. He is credited with having induced Kelley of Syracuse to fire his broadside at Hearst.

The boom for Hearst has reached such proportions that the officials of the Anti-Saloon League, it is reported, are tracing the publisher's record on Prohibition and enforcement. They are reported to have just about satisfied themselves that Hearst has been on all sides of Prohibition and Volsteadism, despite the general impression that he has stood consistently for "light wines and beers."

It is very probable that when Mr. Hearst returns from Europe late in July the Anti-Saloon League will address a questionnaire to him.

MAX OSER MISSING; NO WORD FROM HIM

Friends Say, However, Riding Master Will Surely Wed Miss McCormick.

ZURICH, May 19.—There appears to be some mystery—certainly some delay—about the projected marriage of Miss Mathilde McCormick, John D. Rockefeller's young granddaughter, and Major Max Oser, formerly a riding master here. Major Oser said the wedding was fixed for May, but it is impossible to get in touch with him now to learn how long the happy event has been postponed.

The banker of Zurich with whom Major Oser does business expressed confidence that the engagement had not been broken off, but admitted he had not heard from Oser for weeks. M. Dufour, Major Oser's successor as proprietor of the riding school, has no information of Oser's whereabouts. Dr. Schuler, Oser's lawyer, denied the engagement was broken and added that Oser is "taking a perfect rest."

MISS MCCORMICK ASSERTS SHE AND MAJOR WILL WED IN BASEL.

"I am going to marry Max Oser just as soon as my father will take me to Switzerland," said Miss Mathilde McCormick in Chicago a fortnight ago. "We have not broken our engagement. I am going to marry him soon; not when I'm eighteen—that's too long—I'm going to be married in Basel."

Son of Yale Professor Marries Belgian War Worker in Brussels



MISS SUZANNE SILVERCRUYS
H. W. Farnham Jr. Weds Miss Suzanne Silvercruys, Who Lectured in This Country.

BRUSSELS, May 19 (Associated Press).—Miss Suzanne Silvercruys, daughter of Judge Silvercruys of the Belgian Court of Cassation, was married yesterday to Henry Walcott Farnham Jr., son of Prof. Henry Walcott Farnham of Yale University. The bridegroom's witnesses were Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher and President Emeritus Arthur T. Hays of Yale, while the witnesses for the bride were Paul Van Jaeghem, President of the Court of Cassation, and former Premier Carton de Wiart.

King Albert sent his congratulations to the couple, who will return to New Haven at the beginning of July. The bride has been decorated with the Order of Leopold for lectures she delivered in the United States in 1917-18 in aid of Belgium's cause.

SAY ARRESTED MAN CUT-RATE HOOG FOR DRUGGISTS ON C.O.D. PACKAGES FORGED PERMITS

Alleged Confession of Messenger Boys Involves Two Employees of Firm.

Confessions alleged to have been made by two messenger boys employed by H. Milgrim & Bros. ladies' tailors, of No. 2121 Broadway, led to-day to the arrest of Ralph Brosky of No. 601 West 64th Street, for ten years cashier of the firm, on the charge of stealing \$61,000 from his employers during the past two years. One other man, also an employee, has been indicted for complicity.

Samuel Schlifflitz, sixteen, of No. 21 East 105th Street, and George Fein, twenty-one, of No. 72 East 116th Street, are the messenger boys. They were charged with grand larceny several weeks ago and pleaded guilty before Judge Rosalsky. In an alleged confession to Assistant District Attorneys Murphy and Weil they said they collected money on C. O. D. packages and turned over the money either to Brosky or the other man. The collections, the alleged confession states, were not entered on the books and each night the four would meet at Lenox Avenue and 109th Street and divide the proceeds.

Brosky, who was committed to the Tombs by Judge Knott, will be arraigned Monday.

HAYNES SAYS DRY NAVY IS STOPPING BOOZE

Rum Running Off Florida, Particularly, Is Decreasing.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Ships of the Prohibition Navy are successfully blocking the sea lanes to the Atlantic coast against rum smugglers, Commissioner Haynes said to-day.

Location of Federal liquor patrols are being kept quiet by Mr. Haynes, but he indicated that the Prohibition vessels were well distributed along the Eastern coast line. Rum running has decreased since the organization of the fleet, he declared, particularly along the Florida coast, while one of the Prohibition ships recently stopped and searched twenty-four suspicious looking craft in one day without discovering any liquor.

U. S. SEIZES VINEYARDS VALUED AT \$2,000,000

Follows Capture of Wine and 46,000-Gallon Shortage.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Federal officers to-day started the seizure of vineyard properties valued at \$2,000,000, owned by the Theodore Gier Vineyard Company of Oakland.

Orders for the seizure came from Washington, after a report of the seizure of a truckload of wine and raids on warehouses had shown a shortage of 46,000 gallons of wine.

COURT HOUSE BIDS ON STONE TAKEN UP BY UTERMAYER

Tries to Get at Variation of \$600,000 in Proposals for the Contract.

Harry H. Sherman, Secretary of the Granite Association, with fifteen quarry and stone cutting plants as members, told the Lockwood Housing Committee to-day how the New York Granite Manufacturers' Association asked for and obtained an agreement that all work requiring less than 4,000 feet of stone should be finished in New York rather than at the quarry yards.

Letters were read showing that the National Association protested to the International Granite Cutters' Union through President Duncan against this restriction. Mr. Duncan replied sharply that the arrangement had been suggested by New York dealers and afterward endorsed by the local unions.

Mr. Sherman was asked about the bidding on the new New York County court house. There were two "lettings" for the job. Three members of the National Granite Association bid on the "second letting"—the Rockport, Rogers and John Swinton Companies.

Charles L. Strong, representing the Maine and New Hampshire Granite Company, said his company had been driven out of New York City by the rule that all jobs of less than 4,000 cubic feet must be cut in the city. This meant all jobs ranging from \$40,000 to \$25,000 and less, he said.

John Leslie, former Secretary of the Builders' Granite Association, the local New York City organization, admitted that a "price list for building stone for reference" in the association minutes "was a schedule made up in my own mind and submitted." The members approved of it, item by item, he said.

There were many references in the minutes to "codes of practice" with unions and other contractors' associations. "I used the word carelessly in those days," Leslie said. "There wasn't any code of practice. It was just a word we used for conference. I've learned better after this committee got to holding these hearings."

On Sept. 1, 1921, a committee reported a unanimous decision that contracts should charge \$15 a day for every \$9 a day workman employed on contract work.

George F. Ethier, called as a witness, passed Mr. Leslie, his predecessor, as he was leaving the stand. They exchanged growling words.

"Mr. Ethier," said Mr. Utermayer, "as you took the stand you called Mr. Leslie a liar, did you not?"

"Not in those words," said Mr. Ethier.

"What were your words?"

"You didn't tell the truth" was what I said," replied Mr. Ethier.

Mr. Ethier said he was general manager of Peter Neary & Son, Astoria, of which firm Assemblyman Edward Neary is a member. He is also counsel to the Builders' Granite Association. Assemblyman Neary was a member of the Lockwood Committee until the end of last summer, when the Lockwood Committee investigators began looking into the stone association. He resigned from the committee on the ground that he wanted to devote time to his campaign as a candidate for County Clerk of Queens, for which he was defeated.

At the opening of the hearing Mr. Utermayer said that three months or more ago he had forwarded to the United States Attorney at Toledo the committee's evidence that the General Electric Company was in criminal contempt of the dissolution decree entered in that district in 1911; also evidence that the company was violating the Sherman Act in its lighting bulb business. No action had been taken nor had he been able, Mr. Utermayer said, to get the evidence back.

"I'm inclined to wash my hands of the matter," said Mr. Utermayer, "though it would be well to consider laying the matter before Congress."

Word was brought to Mr. Utermayer at the noon recess that the Appellate Division had denied the appeal of John L. Knight, President of the Master Plumbers' Association. Mr. Knight, on his trial, took on himself the responsibility for the organization of the association, saying that he trusted implicitly in the soundness of the opinion of John T. Hettrick and other lawyers that the methods adopted "to stabilize and save the trade" were legal. He had served nineteen days of his two months' sentence when he appealed.

LADY RHONDDA'S CLAIM THROWN OUT BY LORDS

British House Decides Right Has "Not Been Made Out."

LONDON, May 19 (Associated Press).—By a vote of twenty to four the Committee on Privileges of the House of Lords decided to-day that Lady Rhonda's claim and petition to sit in the House of Lords had "not been made out."

The committee, after voting, intimated that it would give reasons later for refusing the petition. Twenty English peeresses, excluding holders of Scottish dignities, are involved in to-day's decision. Lady Rhonda and her mother were the only ladies present at to-day's proceedings.

Lady Rhonda's petition to sit in the House of Lords was granted by the Committee on Privileges March 2, but when the decision was reported to the House late in March it was referred back on the ground that there were many serious legal points to be considered.

INTERMYER ROE ON TARIFF STARTS ROAR IN SENATE

Communication Requested Removal of Duties on Brick to Prevent Profiteering.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—There was a brief but heated roar in the Senate to-day over the duties on brick as proposed in the tariff bill. It was precipitated by the reading of a memorial from Samuel Utermayer, counsel for the Lockwood Investigation Committee in New York, which declared that the only remedy for the situation in the housing industry as uncovered by his committee was the removal of tariffs which excluded from the country basic building materials.

Senator Robinson, Democrat, Arkansas, protesting against the 25 per cent duty proposed, said that even the present duty had resulted in enabling the domestic manufacturer to control housing materials and to charge "extortionate and unreasonable prices."

He asserted that imports now were less than one-third the amount of consumption and that the increased rates were "designed to enable American manufacturers to do elsewhere what they would have done in New York City—rob the public."

Defending the proposed rate, Senator McCumber, Republican, North Dakota, in charge of the bill, said it was not the manufacturers in New York, who "were charging five or six times what their materials are worth," who asked for the duty, but manufacturers near the Canadian border, who had to compete with Canadian producers.

Senator Stanley, Democrat, Kentucky, opposed the proposed duties, declaring that the brick manufacturers were not to be considered; that the first consideration was for the great "voiceless" millions in America, who wanted to own their own homes.

The Senate, after the temporary adjournment, returned to the consideration of items in the chemical schedule. Senator McCumber calling attention that the brick schedule would come up later.

Mr. Utermayer, in his memorial, declared that the only remedy in sight for the conditions disclosed in New York, "was to permit the prompt importation into this country of the classes of material that are now excluded through prohibitive tariffs, under cover of which the present profiteering demands are being exacted."

Senator Calder, Republican, New York, who presented the memorial, merely asked that it be read to the Senate, but Senator Robinson's immediate attack on the rates brought from the New York Senator a statement that he did not believe the rates would have any effect on the price.

He declared that tariff change was so small that it "would hardly be felt under any conditions," and asserted that "the prices" of which Senator Robinson could not be traced to tariff duties.

Charles Wilson, a steamfitter's helper, working in the boiler house of the New York Butcher's Dressed Beef Company, No. 615 West 39th Street, was missed at 11 o'clock this morning. He had been working on the second floor around an ash chute.

Several of the men who went to look for him heard a sound in the metal chute and realized the missing mechanic was imprisoned and held in the ashes. The chute was tracked immediately by a dozen men, who tried to cut the rivets and punch holes in the sheet iron, to rip it apart that Wilson might get air.

As they were working they could hear the moans of the buried man. He was unconscious but appeared to be alive. He was found eight feet from the mouth of the chute, with several feet of ashes covering him.

Without waiting for an ambulance he was rushed to the office of Dr. Louis Alosius, No. 448 West 34th Street, in an automobile. When the physician examined him he said to the men who brought Wilson from the plant:

"Your friend is dead."

Death was caused by suffocation. Wilson was thirty-eight years old and lived at No. 495 Bergenline Avenue, West New York, N. J.

SECOND DISAGREEMENT IN BOND THEFT CASE

17-Year-Old William Dalton to be Tried Third Time.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The second jury to sit in judgment upon William Dalton, a seventeen-year-old boy, who was charged with the theft of a large bundle of Liberty Bonds, disagreed and was discharged to-day.

The jury stood eleven to one for conviction. The prosecutors will ask another trial.

JERSEY CITY DEAF TO PHILL'S SNEER ON MARBLE CHAMP

Buster Rech, Self-Anointed "World's Champen," Will Meet Any One—At Home.

The shadow of Abraham Lincoln and the substance of Jack Dempsey were invoked by Jersey City to-day in hot defense of the title of Buster Rech as "Undefeated Marble Champion of the World."

Buster acquired his title, first by licking all comers in his home town, and then crowning a pretender in Washington, D. C. After that, since there never was a challenger, he was champion in marbles, Buster's backers announced he was it.

But this morning there came an insulting telegram from John B. Geraghty of the Philadelphia Rotary Club to the Jersey City Marble Champion of the World.

"Buster Rech's claim to the world's championship is based solely on his victories in two comparatively small towns. A national tournament will be held in Philadelphia Saturday (tomorrow) to decide who really is the champion. If Buster Rech is to take part his name will have to be entered before noon Friday."

Great was the wrath of Jersey City. Some wanted to organize a punitive expedition at once. But Harry Moore took a different attitude. A champion is a champion, he holds, and the dignity of a champion must be maintained. You can't drag champions all around the country to advertise a bunch of would-be marble players. Mr. Moore sent this reply by wire:

"We will pardon the aspersions you cast on our city, but the size of the town is unimportant. Abraham Lincoln was born in Hildesville and Jack Dempsey was born in Manassas. Buster Rech was born in Jersey City. His name was filed with the A. A. U. before your tournament was even thought of. He stands ready to defend his title against all comers. He will be glad to meet your winner in Jersey City, and the Jersey City Rotary Club will pay his fare."

And that's that. Anybody that wants Buster's title will have to come and get it.

ROOM FOR MORE CARS ORDERED FOR SUBWAY

Temporary Shed at 147th Street and Track Space at 190th.

The Transit Commission to-day directed that bids be received on June 2 for the construction of a temporary car shed at the site of the Lenox Avenue shops, Lenox Avenue and 147th Street, and also for the installation of frogs, switches, etc., in the same yard and also for the installation of storage tracks, with frogs, switches, etc., at the 190th Street yard of the subway lines. These additions to the facilities at the two yards are made necessary by a recent order of the Commission requiring the Interborough Company to purchase 350 new cars. These cars will be equipped at 147th Street, where existing facilities are inadequate to provide sufficient space.

The temporary car shed at 147th Street is made necessary by the fact that the Board of Estimate failed to approve a contract for the construction of a second addition to the existing shops at 190th Street.

JOYE TO MATTEAWAN.

James Joye, twenty-seven, who was convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Adam Zittell, No. 2 Broadway, Long Island City, in July, 1920, and sentenced to the electric chair, was to-day sent to the Hospital for the Criminally Insane at Matteawan, following a report on his mental condition by experts appointed by County Judge Humphrey.

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